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It seems a strange coincidence that the "port physician," twelve hours after my arrival in Amoy, should send the consul his first certificate that plague was epidemic in Amoy. A steamship was sailing for New York that day. I am not sure that my advice to cable will be heeded. Neither consul wishes the responsibility. I expect to see Consul-General Jernigan at Shanghai in time to have him cable before the steamship *City of Peking* (the last which touched at Amoy) can reach San Francisco.

No further case of plague was found in Hongkong after June 5 up to the 15th.

Very respectfully,

S. D. BROOKS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

CUBA.

*Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.*

July 30: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended July 29 there were in that city 40 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

July 26: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the two weeks ended July 24 there were in that city 74 cases of yellow fever, deaths not reported, and 112 cases of smallpox, deaths not reported.

HABANA, CUBA, *July 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for the week ended July 29, 1897:

*Yellow fever.*—The number of cases have decreased, according to the reports issued from the military hospitals. Particularly does the decrease appear in the reports from the largest hospital, called the Alphonso XIII. On Thursday, July 22, there were in that hospital 161 cases of yellow fever, while the report for Thursday, July 29, shows 130 cases of that disease, a decrease of 31 cases within the week. From personal contact with members of the staff of this hospital, I am prepared to say that these reports are correct. This disease seems to have made some headway in the city, judging from the deaths recorded as yellow fever in conjunction with those in the mortality table set forth as occurring from pernicious fever.

Smallpox did not cause a death during the week, and it has almost disappeared from the military hospitals. The deaths from intestinal diseases are increasing, many of them occurring among very young children.

Passenger traffic with the United States has fallen off and there is less work in this direction, which is often disagreeable, as the people here are under a wrong impression as to the existence of this office, many of them appearing to lose sight of the fact that it is to protect the United States, and not an institution based on the methods in vogue here.

No cases of sickness have been discovered on vessels in port, except that of the coal passer on the steamer *Serguranca*, already reported, and as stated, this man died from no infectious disease.

The weather continues warm, with frequent heavy rains, often flooding and blockading streets near the harbor, and each heavy rain forces much filth into the bay.

Total deaths in the city of Habana for week ended Thursday, July 29, 1897: Yellow fever, military hospitals, 37; city, 3; total, 40. Enteric fever, 17; pernicious fever, 14; paludal fever, 3; dysentery, 21; enteritis, 30; smallpox, none; diphtheria, 1; pneumonia, 3; glanders, 1; tuberculosis, 32. Deaths from all causes, 284. Annual rate per 1,000, 73.84.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,  
*Assistant Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Plague in Amoy.*

AMOY, CHINA, June 19, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in brief, that an epidemic of plague has existed in this city for some weeks. It is probable that at least 50 cases a day are occurring, and the number may far exceed that, for accurate estimates are unobtainable. This information is based on my own observation of 7 cases and the statements of an American physician who speaks Chinese and quotes to me the number of cases to which his Chinese students are called. The Chinese interpreter at the United States consulate thinks there can not be less than 100 cases a day.

No isolation or disinfection is practiced by Chinese authorities.

Very respectfully,

S. D. BROOKS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

INDIA.

*Plague in Karachi ended.*

KARACHI, June 30, 1897.

SIR: With reference to my dispatch of January 7 last, I have the honor to state that, as the Karachi Government medical board have declared that plague in epidemic form has ceased to exist in Karachi, I have granted a clean bill of health for the consignment of 13 bales woolen carpets shipped hence to New York on the 23d instant per steamship *Assyria*. I am pleased, moreover, to report that the plague has died a natural death and there is no fear of a recrudescence.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FLOWERS HAMILTON,  
*United States Consular Agent.*

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 17 correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 32.2, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 21.6 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 23; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 36; whooping cough, 30; enteric fever, 9, and diarrhea and dysentery, 128. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand. In greater London, 1,763 deaths were regis-